Dateline February 15, 1959

The staffs of the three boards named on this page wish to pay a tribute of love to three beloved colleagues:

Royer H. Woodburn
William A. Meadows
W. Carlisle Walton

All were members of the staff of Methodism's Television, Radio and Film Commission. All were aboard an Ameircan Airlines plane when it crashed on February 3, 1959 while attempting to land at LaGuardia Airport, New York City. All went down in the waters of the East River. All left wives, children, and countless loved ones.

No general agency of the church has met with a more tragic loss. These three had served all Methodism with faith, devotion and good humor, going the rounds of the countless meetings and conferences so necessary to the operation of a great connectional church, devoting long, late hours to the mountains of paper work which accumulate so quickly, often neglecting family and continually neglecting self in the service of the larger Christian community.

We share the sorrow and pride of their General Secretary, Harry C. Spencer as he writes:

"In the midst of this inexpressible sorrow, which seems beyond our ability to bear, we are proud of the privilege we have had of working with men such as Royer, Bill and Carl. They had heard Christ call them to special service and they laid down their lives following their Master. We have faith that their heroic sacrifices may bear fruit in the lives of millions who have been touched by their work and that in God's wisdom we may meet again in the place He has prepared for us."

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CONTACT

combining services of the

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

of The Methodist Church

CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church

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WHAT IS CONTACT?

This new, short-deadline service presents a combination of mailings previously provided for leaders in the fields of Christian Social Relations by three World Service Agencies of The Methodist Church.

It is further evidence of efforts toward coordination and economy in the development of a more effective program by these agencies through the Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations.

The new *Contact* service combines the *Courier* newsletter of the Board of World Peace, the *Clipsheet* and *Contact* services of the Board of Temperance and general mailings of the Board of Social & Economic Relations.

It is designed to provide short-deadline news on fast breaking national and international issues, plus depth reporting and analysis from a Christian perspective.

Contact's primary audience is the conference and district leaders whose work with the three sponsoring boards necessitates a close "contact" with and knowledge of national and international issues. Its pages will also contain specific suggestions for implementing a district and conference program in the Christian Social Relations fields. *Contact* will also have real value for local church leaders as a supplement to the emphasis on promotion and methods now found in *The Methodist Story* and in the Christian Social Relations section of *The Methodist Woman.*

Contact will be mailed twice monthly on a two day deadline from editorial offices in The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C. The subscription price is $3 per year.

BOOKS

THE UGLY AMERICAN—By William J. Lederer & Eugene Burdick, W. W. Norton & Co., N. Y.—$3.75

Small wonder this exciting and controversial book, a fictionalized treatment of real people and situations, should leap in a month to fourth place on the booksellers' lists.

Lederer and Burdick describe American diplomats and careerists in Southeast Asia. The portraits seldom leave the reader complacent. Why both our understanding and diplomacy suffer throughout Asia is revealed in this keen depiction of ambassadorial appointments awarded for campaign contributions, diplomats who socially cling to congenial circles and never really meet the natives. And congressmen, who on inspection tours are cleverly routed around the real problems. Read this book—above all, it will confront you with the painful question, "Who is the ugly American?" Or, don't you use a mirror when you go abroad?

—DT

BIBLIOGRAPHY — Prepared in January, 1959, by the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations. Complete copy available from the General Board of Social and Economic Relations.

The sections are: The history of industrial relations; the characteristics of modern economic life and specific aspects of economic life.

The industrial relations section is divided into various sub-sections, such as background, labor unions and management.

A full section is devoted to religion and economics and lists the national council's ethics and economic series. They are: "Ethics in a Business Society," which is available in

(please turn to page 15)

Special study of the federal aid to education issue should be on the agenda of every annual conference board and every local church commission.

This is a problem that relates to local and state needs and responsibilities as well as national concerns.

A good analysis of what happened in the 85th Congress and the prospects for the 86th Congress was contained in a special issue of the *Washington Memo,* published by the National Council of Churches. The memo is printed below.

Other information is available from the General Board of Education, Box 871, Nashville, Tenn. and the Division of Education, National Council of Churches, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

The Board of Social and Economic Relations staff believes each annual conference and local church should arrive at a judgement on the matter. It is that important for the United States.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

A VITAL ISSUE: FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

The rising participation of the federal government in the support of American education can be expected to continue in the 86th Congress. The 85th Congress enacted what *Congressional Quarterly* termed a pale shadow of its early promises, nonetheless, it did appropriate from the public treasury:

$295 million for long-term low-interest loans to bright but needy students desiring to attend college;

$300 million in matching grants for scientific teaching aids and laboratory equipment;

$88 million to subsidize the training of teachers in counseling students and for career training;

$61 million to subsidize the teaching of Russian and other languages with limited appeal;

$59.4 million for graduate fellowships;

$18 million for research on visual teaching aids;

$60 million for vocational teaching;

$6.5 million for improving educational statistics.

Since the National Defense Education act set up a long range and comprehensive aid program without differentiating private or sectarian schools from the public institutions at the level of higher education, the 85th Congress undoubtedly made history. While the federal government has aided education in various ways ever since the Northwest territory was organized in the 1780s, the new program nonetheless represents a new role for the federal government in American education.

"Among the many new facets in the act the provision for direct participation by the US Commissioner of Education in the testing and counseling of students in private and parochial schools opens large prospects for advocates of public funds for private schools. The significance of an extension of the new formula has not received the public attention which it merits.

The particular situations into which new ventures might be attempted during the 86th Congress can only be conjectured. However, a number of ideas presented in the 85th Congress are undoubtedly still alive even though the particular bills died on Aug. 24, 1958.

At the college level the housing loan idea is certainly still alive even though it failed in 1958 as part of the omnibus housing bill. The amounts, the specific purposes, and the eligible recipients for loans can be expected to expand rather than contract from the 1958 proposals. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) has reintroduced his bill (S. 194) to enable colleges to borrow government funds for long terms at low interest rates for construction of classrooms, laboratories and other facilities. The College Housing Loan program is now short of funds with plenty of applications pending. Probably there will also be an attempt to extend the

use of the loan principle at the secondary and elementary school levels.

Federal defense scholarships were struck out of the NDEA late in the course of the 1958 bill. While the forces which produced this result contained much 'economy mindedness,' there was also an air of delay while loans are tried instead of scholarships. The progress of our moon rockets, international crises and general public response will surely influence the new proposals. Perhaps the 1959 bills can contain a sound long range educational program which looks toward the maximum personal development of all youth rather than the meeting of institutional needs or crises reactions.

Income-tax credit, in whole or in part, for expenditures for college and/or secondary school tuition and expenses can also be expected to reappear as a serious proposal. The hope that this device would encourage expenditure of additional private funds for education and the obvious appeal to a large segment of voting parents will probably make it a popular idea.

In all of these newer approaches we have almost forgotten that two years ago aid for school construction was a major thrust of the administration's proposals. The racial equality rider, the state laws against private

use of such appropriations and the economic recovery of the building trades may be expected to combine to reduce the awareness of the needs which were so well established three years ago. They probably have not changed for the better since then.

We cannot here analyze the forces that play on national education plans, but those forces merit careful study by citizens and churchmen alike. The interdependence of various phases of our economy, the rising levels of technical skills involved in our modern gadget-living, the international impact of regionalism and group prejudices, and the new requirements for social and civil effectiveness are but a few of the forces calling for recognition.

Our legislators cannot be expected to be outside or beyond the public opinion of the nation. On the contrary, our legislators are ordinarily seriously exposed to local, group and special interest pressures. There is no reason to believe that these have subsided, or that the path of new legislative proposals in the 86th Congress will be any smoother than they have been in recent years.

" 'States rights' in education is probably a higher value now than it has been. Parochial 'needs' for public funds with which to support the private school ventures are also increasing. The desire to avoid incurring new tax burdens for a particular segment of the economy is as real as ever.

PROTESTANTS NEEDED IN POLITICAL LIFE

Much is being said about Methodist representation in the new congress. We have been outstripped by the Roman Catholic Church on number of members. The Methodists now have 98 members, rather than 105, and the Roman Catholics now have 103.

This is not to say that our main objective should be to get a majority of Methodists in congress, but it is to say that the Methodists along with all other Protestants will have to become more thoroughly involved in political life. It is a startling fact that in the main cities of the nation either complete control or increasing control rests with those who are affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. This doesn't mean bad administration. It does mean lack of involvement by Protestants.

It is true that a Protestant feels isolated and in many cases is isolated when he enters politics. One of the most forthright statements on the subject was made by a new federal senator to the general secretary of the Board of Social and Economic Relations. He said he needed desperately to have a person representing the church with whom he could chat on the decision he must make in the senate to put them in proper ethical perspective. He said he could not find such a person. Most churchmen are not equipped to understand the issues, nor to relate their Christian ethics to the specifics which a congressman has to face.

INFLATION STUDY URGED

The peril to the stability and security of the American economy from creeping inflation has become dramatically apparent during the past few months.

The General Board of Social and Economic Relations at its meeting in April 1958 took a very strong stand on the need to face this peril with increasingly vigorous action. Copies of the statement are available.

The depreciation of the United States dollar, the rising cost of living, the expanding federal deficit and expenditures, the adverse relationship between the American dollar and the currencies of the world are all threats to national and international security.

It is therefore recommended to the annual conferences and to the local church commissions that careful attention be given to this topic. Study such questions as: "What is the Christian's responsbility for the incurring unnecessary personal debt?" "What is the responsibility of the Christian labor leader on demands for higher wages and fringe benefits?" "What is the responsbility of business management for the continued rise in prices?" "What should the Christian and the church do about increasing government expenditures and deficits?"

Help is available on these topics from the Board of Social and Economic Relations, the Department of Church and Economic Life of the National Council of Churches, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the AFL-CIO.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER QUOTED ON THE RACE ISSUE

One of the important aspects of the civil rights struggle is the unrestricted constitutionally guaranteed use of the ballot by our citizens.

This struggle has become one of international importance. Recently the situation in Alabama brought the matter clearly before the world. The President's Civil Rights commission attempted to make an investigation of the complaints by Negroes that they have been restricted in the use of their franchise through illegal means and methods.

One newspaper editorial on the matter which is pertinent and far-reaching in its vision appeared on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, 1958 in the *Nashville Tennessean.* Permission from the editor is obtained to reprint it here.

Defiance of law in any form brings difficulty for the total political life and is one sure way of crippling the democracy everywhere.

Alabama's Defiance Invites New Federal Voting Laws

It would be a mistake to interpret the abrupt termination of the federal civil rights commission's hearings in Alabama as a victory for defiant state officials.

For the moment, these officials have successfully balked the commission's attempts to obtain the records and testimony needed in its inquiry into charges that Negroes have been denied the right to vote. But as a result of the commission's decision to request the justice department to intervene and force the cooperation of the recalcitrants, a final test on this issue is yet to come.

* * *

Meantime, however, it can be said that far from strengthening the 'states rights' position, the Alabamans have invited fresh attempts to expand the power of the federal government in protecting the right to vote.

Mr. John S. Battle, a former governor of Virginia now serving on the commission, mentioned the possibility of new federal legislation when he cautioned the Alabama officials against "doing that which appears to be an attempt to cover up their action in relation to the exercise of the ballot by some people." And in sounding that warning he showed far greater perception than the authors of Alabama's strategy of defiance.

We would not agree with Mr. Battle that the "majority of members of the next congress will not be friendly to the South" or that they will seize upon the Alabama spectacle as a pretext for "punitive" legislation.

But we would say that they will have little patience with the wholesale denial of voting rights and that they will regard the developments in Alabama as a persuasive argument for federal legislation strengthening those rights.

In this matter of voting, time is running out on the old Southern contention that "if just let alone we'll solve our own problems." For just as it was demonstrated that "separate but equal" schools were invariably separate but seldom equal, attention is now being focused on a situation which demonstrates that in some places the American ideal of equality at the ballot box is still largely a myth.

It is doubtful if very many people in or out of Alabama believe Gov-elect John Patterson's blithe statement that "all citizens both black and white have been treated fairly, justly and impartially by our public officials."

That is too much to swallow when the record shows that graduates of famed Tuskegee institute have been denied the vote on the ground that they were illiterate; or that Negroes have spent months, even years, vainly trying to register; or that devious obstructions never applied to white citizens have been devised to hinder the registration of Negroes; or that in Macon county, the home of Tuskegee, less than 4 percent of the Negroes are registered as compared with more than 55 percent of the whites.

If Alabama has any desire to remedy this situation if left to its own devices, it has not been made apparent. On the contrary, the conduct of the state officials in the current controversy indicates that wholesale disenfranchisement of the Negroes is one of the states rights they cherish.

They thus strengthen the argument of the proponents of federal legislation that if anything is going to be done at all to assure Negro citizens of their right to vote, it will have to be done by the federal government.

* * *

Until now, the establishment of voting qualifications has been left to the individual states, even in respect to federal elections. The federal government has simply confined itself to imposing certain limitations upon the states, such as forbidding them to discriminate against voters because of race or sex.

But there has long been sentiment for a more affirmative federal role in establishing vote qualifications and protecting citizens against arbitrary disenfranchisement, and that sentiment seems sure to increase now.

The chances are strong, furthermore, that this sentiment will be translated into action. If and when it is, credit for a major assist will be due the Alabama officials who have confused states rights with states wrongs.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE IS SUCCESSFUL

Seven agencies of the church united to conduct the first National Industrial Relations conference of The Methodist Church on Oct. 30-Nov. 2, 1958.

This conference was unique in many ways:

It was an initial attempt on the part of seven agencies of the church to combine in a social action study conference looking toward specific follow-up in their respective channels of the church.

It came at a time when all of the churches in the United States, which are part of the National Council of Churches, are concentrating on the theme of vocational responsibility of individuals for economic life.

A new method of group discussion was developed by the division of the local church with the able assistance of Dr. Paul Maves of Drew Theological seminary, in utilizing a small group technique.

The discussion groups each had only eight or nine people. They stayed together during the entire conference. A very impressive system of evaluation of the conference was developed, which resulted in having a high degree of feedback from the conferees to the steering committee. The result of the conference will be made more pertinent and impressive in the follow-up period. Over 50 percent of all the members of the conference filled in a detailed evaluation sheet.

The program was highlighted by the presence of several mainline speakers: Dr. Claude H. Thompson, Emory university, who gave the initial address on "The Christian Faith and the Industrial age;" Dr. John W. McConnell, dean of the graduate school, Cornell university, gave an address on "The World in Which We Work" which was an accurate and penetrating description of the changing economic scene in the United States.

Dr. James S. Thomas of the Board of Education, spoke on "The Christian in the Working World." And the Rev. William G. Gowland of the Luton Industrial mission, England, gave two addresses on "The Church as an Instrument for Social Change."

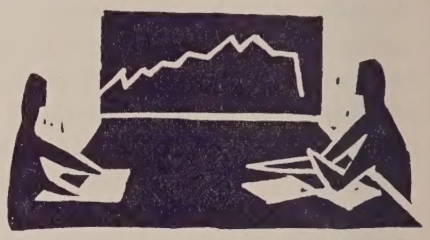
In addition to these lectures, the program was spiced by a thrilling panel. Leon Hickman, vice-president of Aluminum Company of America, a distinguished Methodist layman; Mr. Walter Reuther, president of United Auto Workers and Dr. E. Wight Bakke of Yale, conducted a forum on the question, "The American public and the church are asking big labor and big management."

A new venture was tried in cooperation with MGM Studios of Hollywood. A new movie, "The High Cost of Loving," was used as a basis for discussing, "What Happens to People in an Industrial Society?"

One of the outstanding highlights of the conference was the celebration of the 50th anniversary of "The Social Creed." At an impressive dinner the conference membership heard a challenging address by 96 year old Bishop Herbert Welch, on "The Social Creed." A special reprinting of the original Social Creed (1908) was given to each person present (dedicated to Bishop Herbert Welch.)

Members of this newly formed conference had some clear convictions about the church:

(1) The church has been neglecting its mission in the industrial age, and must now do something very directly and dramatically if its witness is to be made vital.



(2) There is a great need for education and understanding of the actual situation which confronts the church and Christians. It is a responsibility of the church to make this information available.

(3) Despite the lethargy and indolence of the church and its members, there was high confidence that the church can move into industrial life. It can bring a message and program which will aid in the solution of the existing problems and meet the challenge of the new day.

Plans for the conference follow-up are well underway. The seven agencies who sponsored the conference are planning to release to the church a package of material containing:

(1) Speeches which were made at the conference, edited and accompanied by a discussion guide.

(2) All of the preparatory material on the four main themes of the conference, and their summaries, edited and presented in a composite form with a discussion guide.

(3) A handbook prepared by Dr. Haskell M. Miller of Wesley Theological seminary on "The Christian's Responsibility in the Industrial Age." It will be based upon the insights gathered at the conference and project them into such things as what the participants said about the church, criticisms, responsibilities and other suggestions.

The main thrust will be a specific follow-up program of study and action for the local church, district and annual conferences.

Temperance work in The Methodist Church underwent a careful review and analysis as the General Board of Temperance met in its annual session Jan. 28-30, Washington, D. C.

In addition to reports from its president, Bishop John Wesley Lord, and general secretary, Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, the board heard addresses by Sen. Estes Kefauver; Dr. Earnest S. Griffith, dean of the new American university school of international service and New York state Sen. Dutton S. Peterson.

Special honors were upon Judge Francis Emmet Williams of St. Louis for his "outstanding service" in the field of temperance and especially for his new book, "Lotteries, Laws and Morals."

Board action covered a wide range of interests from property management to an enlargement of the church's Commitment day program. Those actions, growing out of long hours of committee work, are reported below along with excerpts from some of the reports.

TEMPERANCE

WHAT OF METHODISM'S FUTURE IN FIELDS OF SOCIAL ACTION?

by Bishop John Wesley Lord

The gospel of our Lord is indivisibly social as well as individual. If the church is to be a redemptive force in the world, it must be concerned with the social forces that blight and destroy the life of man, as it is with the motives and drives within the soul of man himself. Man can be lost socially and individually. We must redeem man and we must also redeem the society in which he lives and moves and has his being.

I have been asked to address myself to the question "Where should The Methodist Church be going with social action?" The answer is obvious. The church should be going into any area of human life and endeavor in which social practices and policies are in conflict with the gospel as understood in the light of the teachings of our Lord. Allowance must be made for error and limitation as the church proceeds, but move it must, and in the right direction. If the church does not act now, it will forfeit its right to act later on.

We live in a world that is motivated by half-truths and half-lies. There are two main sources of the darkness that engulfs us: the first is religious and the second is political. We are engulfed by the darkness of a religion that is routine, sterile and often irrevelant to the issues of the day, when our faith should be creative, hopeful and powerful. Too often the gospel we preach answers questions that people have long since ceased to ask and in which they have little, if any, interest.

The gospel of Christ must not only comfort those in need of consolation and provide peace of mind for the emotionally disturbed; it must likewise create within us a blazing sense of restlessness to set things right, as God gives us to see the right. A gospel that has little leadership to give in the great corporate problems of our nation and world is unfit for the battle.

We are likewise engulfed by a diplomacy that too often acts upon principles of political and economic expediency with the selfishness of the strong, instead of frankly accepting the basic human dignities and aspirations of all peoples and valuing them for the contribution they can make to civilization as a whole. Ultimate solutions will be found only in right ethical decisions.

The tensions of our times and the threats to our civilization present a growing demand that the church focus attention on all social concerns. The relevance of social action as a work and witness by our church finds timeliness as our national policy confronts grave issues arising from an

atomic age, from a greatly accelerated armaments and missile race, and from the problems growing out of man's penetration of outer and interplanetary space.

At home, there are problems just as grave—labor and management, race and school integration, beverage alcohol and alcoholism, gambling and crime, tensions in the home, mobility and urbanizing and population segments; in short, there is a call for responsible Christian citizenship.

The church has not forgotten the influence of Methodist witness and response in the crusade for world order. We know that this crusade was a powerful factor in the ratification of the United Nations charter by our government. The General Conference of 1960 may call with no uncertain voice for another social advance.

Let me briefly suggest some of the objectives of such a social crusade:

International conferences sponsored by the church, in which an attempt would be made to bring face to

face representatives of opposing groups. Churchmen from Communist nations would come to the West, and churchmen from the West would go to the Communist nations.

Because of location, the **establishment of a Washington Office** on Christian Social Relations would meet a strategic need.

The authorization and **production of a film** dealing with Christian social motivation in all areas of life which would make a significant impact on the thinking of our entire country.

A program of **education for peace** in the local church through the commission on Christian social relations. Such a program would include the dissemination of filmstrips, printed matter, books and techniques of peace education on a scale never before possible because of inadequate financial support.

An expanded Methodist **headquarters at the United Nations** to make this a focal point for all Methodist relations to the UN.

A national citizenship convocation, which would involve bringing to Washington qualified leaders from forty denominations at home and abroad, now collaborating in plans for Christian action in temperance concerns, to determine an overall strategy by the churches for sobriety.

A special study on the problems of alcohol in every church seeking information on pressures for drinking, human needs, motivations and techniques for prevention of alcoholism and for the rehabilitation of the alcoholic and Christian alternatives to alcohol.

The establishment of an **international organization for alcohol studies** and Christian action. Serious implementation of the Methodist program for temperance can become one of the great supports for evangelism, missions, education and stewardship at home and abroad.

A project to enlist our church related hospitals in a sweeping **program of rehabilitation for the alcoholic.** Alcoholism can best be treated in institutions and by individuals where Christian principles for the adequate transformation of life are known and employed.

A project for **unity of the total church** through the National Council of Churches, recognizing our inadequacy as a single communion to arrest or alter the trends of our times and the shape of things to come.

The lifting up of the need for ethical and moral foundations. Lack of integrity is a major concern of educators, pastors, jurists and police officials. Covenants unrespected between nations, corruption in civil life, labor racketeering and untrustworthy management, unscrupulous politicians and unsavory public leaders, the rising crime rate—all these testify to moral decay and shattered ethical standards. Christian commitment calls for Christian leadership in business, labor, commerce and industry.

Expansion of interracial conferences, special institutes, conversations and group consultations where larger meetings are not possible, with the full endorsement of the church.

Explorations in industrial relations and economic life, involving the training for ethical decision making of those in large economic pressure groups, the presentation of and dealing with crises in labor-management relations, the preparation of people for specialized services to meet the particular factors of the new economic and industrial life, and assistance to pastors in industrial areas, especially those that are new and growing. Part of this effort would be extended to cooperative undertakings in the rapidly changing agricultural situation as it relates to the increasingly industrialized society.

A grand strategy to meet the demands of the city life in redevelopment and social welfare. This would include the beginning of training, through institutes, conferences and other media for the action of the church in this new type of responsibility which results from the expansion of technological and industrial centers.

The **training of Protestant churchmen** in the meaning of the church and political life, in church-state relationships, and in the mechanics of influencing political decisions that are affecting the destinies of millions of people. This must be a cooperative endeavor of all Protestant social action and educational agencies.

ACTIONS REPORTED ON EXPANDING PROGRAM

Plans to extend its research and educational programs on social problems related to gambling, narcotics and pornography were confirmed by the General Board of Temperance at its annual meeting.

The board authorized its staff to make an intensive study this year of problems related to the use of narcotics, including a fact-finding seminar.

Similar studies of gambling, lewd magazines and other obscenities were authorized for 1960.

Emphasis on these three social problems also will be included in the board's annual Commitment day program which heretofore has been confined mainly to alcoholic beverages.

In other action the board

—Approved tentative plans for an International School of Alcohol Studies and Christian Action to be held in Frankfurt, Germany in 1961.

—Agreed to study the possibility of establishing a rehabilitation center for alcoholics at a Methodist hospital, and to seek the cooperation of the Board of Lay Activities and the Board of Hospitals and Homes in sponsoring one or more pilot rehabilitation clinics.

—Voted to explore the possibility of sponsoring special training at Methodist seminaries in the counseling of alcoholics.

—Recommended production of a new film for youth dealing with the moral implications of driving a car.

—Reaffirmed previous action calling for congressional legislation to ban the serving of alcoholic beverages on commercial airlines, and the interstate advertising of such beverages by the mails (newspapers and magazines), radio and television.

—Stressed the need of joining with the Boards of World Peace and Social and Economic Relations in setting up a Washington "legislative office" for social issues.

—Asked a committee studying the statements on temperance in the *Discipline of The Methodist Church* to complete its recommendations for changes prior to the next meeting of the board, scheduled for Jan 27-29, 1960.

—Urged the organization of committes on alcoholism in local com-

munities, related to the National Council on Alcoholism.

—Asked that a new book for laymen be prepared in the field of alcoholic rehabilitation.

—Agreed to encourage a meeting of professors of social ethics teaching in Methodist related seminaries with staff members of the three social action boards (peace, temperance, social & economic relations) to discuss the role of the seminary in the fields of social action.

—Urged expansion of the board's work in the field of press-radio-tv relations.

—Recommended the development of an advertising campaign which could be sponsored nationally and by local church groups in local newspapers.

—Recommended a specialized training program for select leaders in key geographical locations to implement the board's legislation program.

by

Caradine R. Hooton

Greetings! We of the Board of Temperance hail with pride this further opportunity of collaboration in more efficient services to you. General board staff members now work with some three dozen significant world wide, interchurch and nondenominational agencies where temperance is a growing concern.

Authorization was granted in January meetings of the board for the promotion of an international school in Central Europe for 1961. Astounding reforms are in progress throughout many countries, where alcohol education will now be of particular importance.

To "back the attack" against drinking and driving the National Safety council has made fine use of the new church safety committee, in which we are privileged to serve. Holiday death rates were lower this year than expected because of intensified efforts on the part of many to discourage orgiastic office parties, and to eliminate drinking and driving at any time.

Juvenile delinquency will be minimized if Sen. Estes Kefauver's current bills pass congress. He would make youth centers of such federal properties as are not now needed for other purposes.

Other legislation now in the senate hopper is SJ Res. 1 by Sen. Olin D. Johnson (S.C.) to establish a commission for the study of alcoholism and to strengthen rehabilitation service in the USA.

In the house, HR 169 would prohibit the service of alcoholic beverages on airlines. Congressmen should receive urgent letters from people of their district asking support of the pilots and stewardesses for this safety measure.

HR 2221 has been introduced. This is the Siler bill to outlaw interstate advertising of alcoholic beverages.

OFFER PROPERTY TO GENERAL CONFERENCE

In a special resolution the General Board of Temperance volunteered to surrender its title to a 19½-acre tract in Washington, D. C., if The Methodist Church should desire the site for a future headquarters building and religious center.

The property, known as the "Wire tract," is located on Ward circle at the corner of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW.

It is adjacent to Metropolitan Methodist church and opposite the campuses of two Methodist schools — American university and Wesley Theological seminary.

A third Methodist institution, Sibley hospital, will relocate nearby and is expected to break ground this year for its new $8½ million medical center.

Transfer of the Board of Temperance property is subject to action by the 1960 Methodist General Conference. The board's resolution states that it will surrender its title, rights and benefits in exchange for its investment.

With a look to the future, Bishop John Wesley Lord of Boston, Mass., president of the board, said "We have made possible a site for a great Methodist center if the church desires it."

The board bought the tract in 1957, "in the interest of The Methodist Church," when it was learned that other groups were trying to acquire it. The board has refused offers of considerably more than the $1,500,000 it paid.

The Methodist Coordinating council approved the purchase and named an advisory committee to recommend possible uses.

Washington and four other cities—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Nashville are headquarters of Methodist general boards and agencies.

The board also owns the Methodist building, built in 1922. It is located on Capitol hill between the Supreme Court and Senate office buildings. This key property has long been threatened by government expansion plans.

POSTPONE DECISION ON MERGER QUESTION

After a full evening of round table discussion the General Board of Temperance postponed action on the proposed merger of the agency with two other general social relations boards of the church—World Peace and Social and Economic Relations—both of Chicago.

The temperance board voted to defer "action at this time" pending a more comprehensive study of the issues involved.

The church's coordi ing council at its meeting last Nov. 24-25 in Los Angeles, reportedly accepted in principle the proposed merger of the three boards and authorized its committee on structure to formulate a plan of merger. The council is expected to recommend merger into one board with three divisions.

It is understood that any such plan would be subject to action by the 1960 General Conference.

The temperance board said it had received no information from the coordinating council, but would cooperate fully "in any such study which may be undertaken."

"Specifically, we feel the need of a detailed job analysis of the three boards, an analysis of the use of time of the staff members and other pertinent and related data," the board stated.

The board also recommended that the study include an analysis of the effectiveness of the present organization for social concern in the church at the local, district, conference, jurisdictional and national levels. Copies of its request have been forwarded to the Methodist Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations and the coordinating council.

W. VA. METHODISTS OPPOSE LIQUOR BY DRINK

West Virginia's 212 thousand member Methodist conference took official action early in February in opposition to pending legislation in the state legislature which would make "liquor by the drink" legal throughout the state.

The Rev. Joseph Casey, chairman of the section on temperance of the Conference Board of Christian Social Relations issued the following statement to the state press through the Pittsburgh area office of Methodist Information.

"The leadership of the 1,600 Methodist churches in the West Virginia conference believes that the ballot in a referendum, as now contemplated, will inevitably be rigged in favor of the alcoholic beverage industry."

"Methodist leaders believe that if a special vote is to be taken concerning alcoholic beverages, the people should be given an opportunity to consider the whole question of the unlimited sale of beer and wine as well as distilled spirits, otherwise it will not be a fair election."

"The group directed me to call the attention of the public and the state legislature, to a resolution which was adopted by the West Virginia annual conference, meeting in official annual session at Buckhannon, June 4, 1958.

'*Whereas*, there is the likely recurrence of the move to submit a constitutional amendment to the people of West Virginia, which would remove all present restrictions on the sale of liquor by the drink,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we again urge the West Virginia legislature to reject any such proposal when presented at a regular session of that body or at a special session, and that the present restrictions be maintained.' "

WITNESS of the church and churchmen is needed now as the senate considers extension of the draft.

On Thursday, February 5, the house approved a four year extension of the draft by a vote of 381 to 20. An attempt by Rep. Leonard G. Wolf of Iowa to limit the extension to two years failed.

Senators need to know the views of their constituents on this vital issue. Letters, telegrams and phone calls are in order.

Church representatives felt that hearings before the House Armed Services committee were decidedly one sided, with much time given to proponents of draft extension and little time devoted to hearing opposition presentations. Many church leaders were unable to present testimony in person because of time limitations set by the committee.

WORLD PEACE

FIRE FROM HEAVEN TO CONSUME THEM

by Carl Soule

On Tuesday, December 16, we learned that California had become not only a competitor of Florida in oranges and grapefruit but also in missile firing.

On that day the existence of the Vandenberg-Arguello Missile base complex near Los Angeles was dramatized by the firing of a Thor into the far reaches of the nearby ocean. This body of water was named "peaceful" by the Portuguese navigator who first crossed it.

The press gave the firing headlines. Undoubtedly the public relations department of the air force had supplied all dailies with plenty of script. The description of the feat in a Chicago newspaper was almost poetic: "Trailing a roaring tongue of fire, it climbed spectacularly skyward and sailed into the setting sun before vanishing into the late afternoon haze . . . A mighty shout arose from nearly 200 newsmen as the white needle rose vertically and then swung over toward the west."

Seventeen days later headlines again described a missile. However, this time it rose from somewhere in the Soviet Union and passing the moon became a tiny artificial planet of the sun. In Russia, of course, the press in turn became rhapsodic, calling the feat another tremendous victory in the camp of peace and socialism. In the United States press reports reflected wonderment and misgiving. The President did cable a message of congratulation to the scientists involved.

One recalls how a few years ago certain Democrats in congress alleged that the administration was sacrificing security for economy. Therefore, they pushed through an additional $900,000,000 for military planes. In the current 86th session persons with a similar frame of mind will probably want $10,000,000,000 for missiles. They will not even think to ask on what far off field the obsolescent bombers are stored. The dramatic stories of long range bombers and their refueling in air must now take a back seat for a missile that can go half way around the world in a half hour.

It is not known who has primary control over the rockets and missiles sent aloft from Russian territory. But it is clear that in the United States it is the military branch of the government which dominates their manufacture and firing. In other words, the basic intent of space exploration is not "for the glory of God." The basic purpose is to be so well prepared that aggressors will be deterred and we shall win any future war.

There was a time when science and military applications were a derivative of truths learned in universities or civilian laboratories. Leonardo da Vinci conceived of a submarine, but fearful that it would be used primarily in warfare refused to develop

his plan. Fifteen years ago some of the scientists who discovered the secret of atomic energy were anxious that it be kept under wraps for an extreme emergency.

Now the army, navy, and air force dominate missile development. If any one gets to the moon, it will be by their arrangement. They have the money and the prestige. They let out contracts to universities and corporations, which are hungry for the economic benefits.

The public is not left to guess concerning the primary purpose of space research and missile firing. It was said in the article in a Chicago newspaper that the Thor from Vandenberg base "can carry a nuclear warhead, but did not today . . . It was fired by a crew that would fire Thor in wartime."

Several months ago when the Nautilus crossed the North pole the commentators observed that the feat means that the Arctic ocean can now be used for military purposes. In the future US submarines, submerged in Arctic waters, will be able to fire Polaris rockets having a range of 500 to 1500 miles. For this missile a powerful thermonuclear warhead is under development.

The position of the pentagon is that we are building ICBM bases and missiles for them, atomic powered submarines and missiles for them, ships and missiles for them, artillery platforms and missiles for them, in order that we may demonstrate to any potential aggressor that we are strong and he can attack us only with great risk. If he does attack, of course, we shall use as few or as many missiles as the situation requires.

We may assume that the United States government is not bluffing. It would use missiles with atomic warheads, if we were attacked. Of course, "we" includes many people and sites around the world. As a matter of fact, such missiles might be fired in error by some trigger happy lieutenant who misread the radar screen, thinking a meteor was an enemy missile. What if this lieutenant were a

Russian lieutenant?

Without even thinking about the faith of our fathers, we question the soundness of this position. At the Fifth World Order Study conference in Cleveland there was a scientist, an advisor to the military, who said it was his belief that even if some nation were to attack us with atomic weapons we should not retaliate with such weapons.

In the first place, such a retaliation would mean mutual destruction of the two opposing nations and perhaps many others which would become involved. This could mean 200,000,000 deaths in a very short time. Secondly, the fall-out from the bombs we released would circle the earth, plague our lives as well as those of the enemy, and jeopardize the welfare of future generations in every nation on earth.

This point of view was expressed in late 1957 by Marcus Oliphant, director of the Research School in Physcial Sciences at the Australian university. Formerly assistant director of research at the Cavendish laboratory at Cambridge, he asserted that retaliation would be foolish and immoral: first, because one could not be certain from what nation the missile had come; secondly, retaliation would mean more and more destruction to the point of total annihilation and thirdly, common morality and regard for the human race should prevent such retaliation.

These considerations, among others, caused the section on "The Power Struggle and Security in a Nuclear-Space Age" at the Cleveland conference to adopt the following statement: "As citizens we have a natural concern for the security of our nation. As Christians we have a wider concern for the security of mankind. We cannot, therefore, view with equanimity preparations for nuclear war which might result in the genetic distortion of the human race as well as widespread destruction of civilization. Since we as Christians could not ourselves press the buttons for such destruction, we must now declare our conviction that we cannot support the concept of nuclear retaliation or preventive war."

This statement was adopted by a vote of 68 to 28 in the section, but was not accepted by the plenary session. However, the plenary session did adopt by a vote of 138 to 80 this sentence: "The problem of whether or not a Christian can support nuclear warfare in any form must be squarely and prayerfully faced by the churches."

Does the faith we profess have nothing to say to the manufacture and use of missiles? Jonah longed for the destruction of Nineveh, the hated capital of Assyria, but God pointed out that in it were 120,000 innocent and ignorant persons and also many cattle!

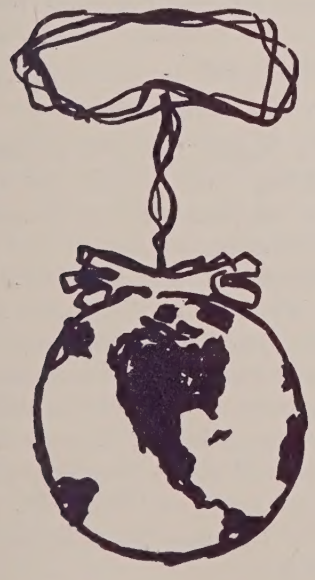
We admit that Jesus drove the money changers out of the temple, but does this justify making missiles with atomic warheads, or building bases for their use, or using them? Does our faith permit us to atomize 25,000,000 to 100,000,000 human beings? The use of atomic missiles will bring into being a new word *anthropocide* in comparison to which *genocide* will be a pale predecessor.

WORLD PEACE

The assumption by many inside of and outside of the pentagon is that Russia is apt to attack us if we are not strong in nuclear weapons and are prepared to use them. They cannot prove this. Neither can I prove that Russia does not intend to attack us and that our missile preparations are sheer madness. But I can state my belief, even as those who believe otherwise state theirs.

I believe that the Soviet Union has no intention of making aggressive war upon us or any other nation. I think Russia is tremendously interested in making the world communist. She is winning the minds and hearts of many by her talk about world peace, by her brilliant scientific achievements, by her increasing assistance to certain underdeveloped countries, by her championship of self government in Asia and Africa, and by her emphasis upon national planning for gigantic advances in standards of living.

The day may well come when we shall be sitting on a pile of expensive missiles, waiting for some nation to attack us so that we can retaliate massively. But the rest of the world will despise our militaristic democracy, our hypocritical Christianity, and will reluctantly embrace in whole or in part the communist way of life. It would be more in keeping with our faith if we were to be first in the world in programs of help to the ignorant, ill, and oppressed than to be first to place a man on the moon.



Luke tells us that once when some Samaritans rejected Jesus, the disciples wanted fire to come down from heaven to consume them. "Jesus turned and rebuked them."

LOCAL CHURCH WSCS IS HONORED

The Institute of International Education recently honored the Woman's Society of Christian Service of Burns, Kan. with one of its five awards of recognition. Vice President Nixon presented the awards at a banquet at the Mayflower hotel in Washington, D. C.

Awards were presented to conductor Leonard Bernstein of the New York Philharmonic, Rotary International, the General Electric company and the University of California.

Each of these was singled out for outstanding promotion of cultural exchange and was thus recognized by the institute.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Grimwood of Burns were present to receive the award. Mrs. Grimwood, secretary of missionary education for the Burns WSCS, helped develop a program that over a period of five years brought 80 foreign students to the small community of 300 in Kansas.

In her statement following receipt of the award, Mrs. Grimwood commented: "Our hands are small and they are few, but when joined together with God's, many wonderful things can be done for world peace."

Mrs. Grimwood appeared last on the program. Following her receipt of the award, the ovation was so tremendous it prompted Vice President Nixon to say: "All of these people made excellent statements upon the receipt of their award, but whoever planned the program saved the best for the last."

by

Daniel E. Taylor

Disarmament and Development

The sixth annual conference on World Disarmament and Development just concluded in Washington, D.C. was sponsored by a score of important agencies. A few church groups were included.

Scientists, experts and executives tangled with the hard problems of disarmament and development. For, disarmament and development *are* related. The huge sums expended in the arms race siphon off the bulk of funds available for development.

Since this meeting moves around the country from year to year, here is an excellent chance for conference and district peace leaders in each region to gain periodic special training. We ought to have at least fifty Methodists in attendance next year.

Get insight even if you have to attend conferences to do so—what a stricture! Anyhow, this is a key meeting, so don't lose your turn!

Draft Testimony

On January 29, I testified before the House Armed Services committee against the extension of the draft law for another four years. Citations included official statements of the general conference, resolutions of the council of bishops and the positions of several agencies of the church on the matter.

This extension (which has since passed the house) is without an adequate study or survey by either branch of congress. Nor has the bill any revision whatsoever, despite rapidly changing conditions. It will extend the draft into the third decade since its establishment, a novel feature in American history. An amendment for a two year act will probably fail.

Copies of the testimony may be requested through our office.

LET'S STOP TESTING ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The nuclear powers now conferring at Geneva (Great Britain, United States, Soviet Union) are inching their way toward an agreement to end nuclear weapons testing. But their adoption of a plan depends both upon the sincerity of the governments involved and the concern of citizens persistently expressed.

In December, when Donald Keys of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (headed by Norman Cousins and Clarence Pickett) took 60,000 signatures on a petition "Appeal to the Men at Geneva," our representatives at Geneva were grateful for this expression of public support.

The outlines of a cessation plan were worked out by the scientists of the East and West last summer. They agreed, for example, that there should be 180 monitoring stations, which on the basis of earth tremors, fall out, and light flashes could detect any violations of an agreement to stop nuclear tests. But who shall staff these stations?

On January 26 the British delegation presented a plan in behalf of itself and the United States: Half of the key technicians in the control posts located in the United States and Britain would be Russians. And half of the key technicians in control posts located in Russia would be Britons and Americans. The head of each control post in the United States or Britain would be a Russian and the head of each control post in Russia would be a Briton or American. The remaining technical jobs in the posts in these three nations would be filled by international civil servants.

In nations other than these three one-third of the techniques would be Russian, one-third British and American and one-third from other nations. On January 27 Mr. Tsarapkin of the Soviet Union indicated adamant opposition to this plan, asserting that control posts should be staffed 100 percent by technicians from the nation in which the posts were located. He expressed fear of stationing so many foreigners on Soviet territory, since they would endanger the security of the nation.

On January 5 the President's Science Advisory committee reported that new evidence cast a cloud of doubt upon the agreements worked out by the scientists last summer. It questioned whether some underground atomic explosions could really be distinguished from earthquakes by any seismic devices now in use.

Scientists differ on this point. Dr. Hans Bethe believes that improved seismic detectors would make it possible to identify small underground explosions. Dr. Edward Teller views with suspicion any monitoring arrangement.

Thomas E. Murray, former AEC commissioner and now consultant to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee plus others in and out of the pentagon have been arguing for continued tests of "small" nuclear weapons.

It is very important that the three powers reach an agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Such cessation would mean the stopping of the highly dangerous fall out from atomic explosions, to which our attention has been so eloquently called by men like Schweitzer and Pauling. *All* weapons testing should stop. Any explosions which may be needed for peaceful purposes should be done under the supervision of the United Nations.

Such cessation would be an important step in the direction of much needed disarmament in other areas, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles. If 180 control posts could be established around the world, a solid beginning would have been made toward supervised disarmament under the United Nations.

Such cessation *now* would be much more simple than five years from now, with other nations, such as France and China, will have fissionable material and will want to make their own tests to achieve prestige and magnify their military strength.

In this world of imperfect nations and imperfect men it is unwise to demand a system of inspection which will be "fool proof" or 100 percent efficient. Seymour Melman and Jay Orear of Columbia university have recently written a book "Inspection for Disarmament." In a letter to *The New York Times* (Jan. 18, 1959) these men said:

"It is altogether misleading to demand or infer in any way that 'fool proof' systems of inspection can be devised. Perfection in performance and absence of flaw are unknown in natural and human phenomena as we understand them. In inspection for disarmament we need an acceptable level of reliability because the continuance of the arms race portends the most ominous possibilities for mankind . . . International disarmament agreements and inspection systems will always contain elements of risk and uncertainty. But it is better to face these uncertainties with alertness and with all the technical ingenuity at our command than to assure the extinction of mankind in a nuclear war."

Your Part

We suggest that you express immediately your concern that *all* nuclear weapons tests be stopped to the following persons:

(1) President Dwight Eisenhower, The White House, Washington 25.

(2) Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, Senate Office Building, Washington 25. Ask him for a copy of his address on the Geneva negotiations made on January 20.

(3) The two US Senators from your state.

(4) The chairman of the Conference on Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests, Palais de Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. (Airmail postage, 15 cents.)

...at your service

(continued from page 2)

soft cover at 50 cents; "The Organizational Revolution" by Kenneth E. Bouding; "Social Responsibilities of the Businessman" by Howard R. Bowen; "Social Responsibilities of Organized Labor" by John Fitch; "Responsibility in Farm Leadership" by Walter Wilcox; "The Goals of Economic Life" by A. Dudley Ward and "The American Economy—Attitudes and Opinions" by A. Dudley Ward.

LEAFLETS

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN SPIRIT—by Gerald O. McCulloh, Board of Temperance, $3 per 100 copies.

Dr. McCulloh is director of theological education, department of ministerial education, division of educational institutions, General Board of Education of The Methodist Church.

Because of, or in spite of, that long title, he has written a very interesting and thoughtful piece on man, his relationship to God and the effect alcohol has on that relationship.

This leaflet is one of three:

Alcohol and the Human Body
Alcohol and Personality
Alcohol and the Human Spirit

The leaflets are designed for general distribution in church mailings, Sunday bulletins and on literature tables.

Dr. McCulloh defines The Human Spirit as that unique sensitivity of man which enables him to feel spiritual and moral aspirations; to experience self-reproach for his failure to live up to the demands of good for which he strives to know the deliverance from weakness which comes as personal strength in communion with God; to live in a continuing consciousness of a personal relationship to God; and to accept the responsibility of his place in society as on expression of his spiritual obligation to God and man.

He then discusses the effect of beverage alcohol on human sensitivity, on the will to goodness and on responsiveness to God.

The leaflet concludes with the thought that God's help is his rescue.—RB

FILMS

The Board of Social and Economic Relations has available for use in discussion of social issues many visual aids. Order those listed below from the general board, at 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

THE SOUND OF A STONE is available through the Methodist Publishing house and rents for $6, black and white and $10, color. It deals with the question of civil liberties, false accusations and the problem of gossip in the community.

CRISIS IN LEVITTOWN, 30 minute 16mm black and white sound film, describes the response of the suburban Philadelphia community of Levittown to the first Negro family which moves into its midst. The people talk of their various points of view and courses of action. Dr. Don Dodson of NYU is the narrator. Rental: $3.50.

ALL THE WAY HOME, 30 minute 16mm black and white sound film, is an effective dramatic presentation of a white community thrown into panic when a Negro family moves in. It shows how the community starts to solve its problem and the attitudes and actions of the leaders in the crossfire of opinion leading toward a resolution in good sense and harmony. Rental $3.50

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR, is a sound filmstrip which has 90 frames, runs for 20 minutes and deals specifically with the problem of discrimination in housing, its causes and effects. Rental $1.

FOR FAIR PLAY—in race relations, deals with education, housing, employment, social relations, and the involvement of the church. It portrays a specific situation confronting an actual worker and his family. It is excellent for discussion purposes. Rental: no charge, postage only.

BURDEN OF TRUTH, 45 minute sound black and white, produced by the United Steelworkers, is a highly dramatic film centered in the industrial community. It deals with changes which are brought about when interracial employment actually begins to take place. It is rated as one of the finest offerings of the year in this field. Rental: no charge, postage only.

TRAGEDY IN A TEMPORARY TOWN (nationally famous film) is in constant demand. It has received the National B'nai B'rith Human Relations award. It is not centered in Negro-white relationships (Spanish speaking people are involved primarily) but it portrays the struggle which people have across cultural lines on an economic and social level. Rental: no charge, postage only.

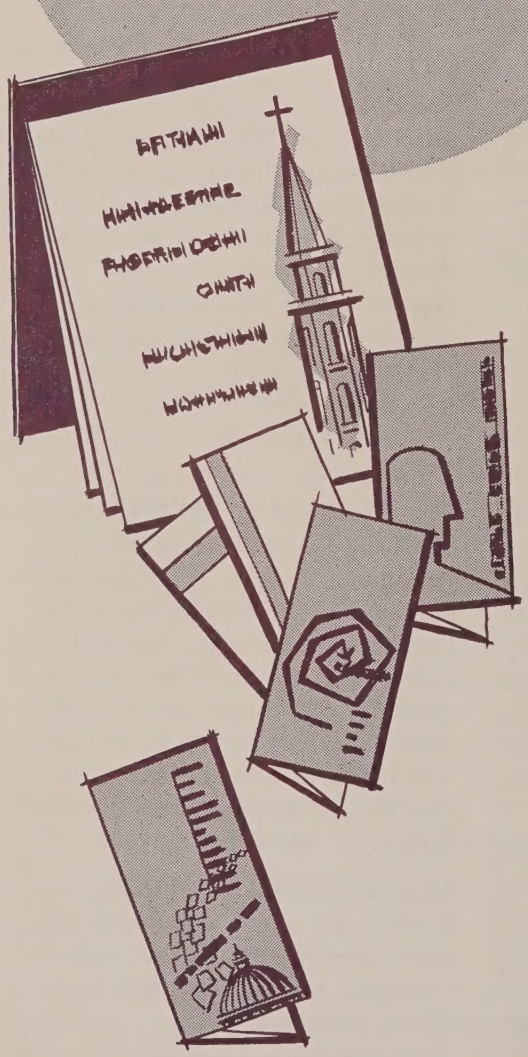
LIVING RIGHT AT WORK, is a filmstrip kit which deals with job problems—attitudes, choices, counsel, leadership and outlook. Rental: no charge, postage only.

OUR GROWING AMERICA is a description of the American economy by filmstrip with a tape recording or record. Rental: no charge, postage only.

PUSHBUTTONS AND PEOPLE is highly recommended to those who want to get an insight into the effects of automation. It is a firstrate film. Rental: no charge, postage only.

NEW! for YOU

a Christian Social Relations leader



The following materials have been prepared jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church – General Board of Social & Economic Relations, General Board of Temperance, General Board of World Peace.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? 32 page handbook for the Commission on Christian Social Relations	$.25
NEW KIND OF BUILDING 35mm color filmstrip with 33⅓ rpm record, script & leader's guide	$6.00
YOUR CHURCH SERVES THE COMMUNITY & WORLD 25 page turnover chart spelling out issues and action for Commission on Christian Social Relations	$10.00
REGISTER CHRISTIAN OPINION leaflet listing U. S. Congressmen and Senators with committee assignments. Suggests action on national issues	$.10 $7.50 per 100 copies
SOCIAL ACTION PACKET selection of resource leaflets for local church Commission on Christian Social Relations	$.10 10c each in quantity
THE SOCIAL CREED statement of the official position of The Methodist Church on specific social issues	$.03 $1.50 per 100 copies
CONTACT a twice monthly news service for church leaders	$3.00 per year
BISHOP'S MESSAGE a current statement on social issues by the Methodist Council of Bishops	$3.00 per 100 copies

Order these materials for your church from

THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.